

The Convention.

We have accounts of the Convention in the Transatlantic country. It is now in session at Saratoga in 1847, and has been in session since November. So far as the progress goes:

"It was opened on the 12th inst. with great violence, and after the 12th June, it was closed by the Convention, which has achieved the march of the North to greatness. By enterprise, by making labor respectable, by internal improvements, by applying her own hands from her own industry, she will bring about an era when the designs of Providence will no longer be thwarted by the apathy of man, and the South will occupy the position of the strong instead of the feeble; the protector instead of the protected."

Well and sensibly spoken! Strongly put, brother, as every Southern will admit!

But how shall the South awake from the "apathy" which envelopes her? How raise the spirit of enterprise, and rise to greatness? How cease from thwarting the designs of Providence?

We waste our strength by clinging to an institution which paralyzes us. That, and that alone, breeds all our "apathy." What, then, as good citizens, and good christians, should we do except remove, at once, the cause of the difficulty.

We may preach from now till doomsday about the respectability of labor; we may talk with all the earnestness which men can feel in behalf of enterprise; we cannot feel the one, or be quickened by the other, while slavery cures our soil. Is it not madness—folly—and worse yet, impiety, then, to refuse to consider this subject, to act upon it, and thus to "thwart the designs of Providence," and keep the South forever down?

"Apathy!" The boys of the South, nursed amid slavery, know not what labor means. The men of the South, reared up in dependence, can never be roused by the spirit of enterprise. When we are bid to shake off this apathy—to be men of action—we are bid to do impossibilities. Is the Virginia planter deficient in personal pride? No man has more of it. Yet he permits the Northerner to take up his worn out land, and convert them into fertile fields before his eyes, while his "used" farm, under slave culture, is becoming more and more impoverished every day! Does the Carolinian lack energy of character? Where instructed, no human being can do more. Yet he cannot lift a finger in building a railway, or starting a manufacturing, without the aid of a "seconded Yankee."

No! no! Mr. Republican! We have to open our eyes to the cause of all our difficulty—its root—and to clutch and kill it, before the South can occupy the position of the strong, instead of the feeble, the protector, instead of the protected." And yet, those of us who are endeavoring to bring about this result—how come bluffs up to the point, speaking honestly the truth, while others are talking round and about it, at yet never naming it—are denounced, derided, abused, as if we sought to hurt, and not to bless our native land! Shame upon this spirit! Shame upon the men who confess the difficulty, yet refuse to declare the cause of it!

Iron Trade in France.

This branch of business gives employment to 51,000 men; the result of their labor in 1845 exceeded one hundred and sixty millions of francs. The iron trade has increased rapidly in France. This is the return of it:

In 1825 190,000 tons. In 1835 295,000 " In 1845 439,000 " 342,000 "

It has doubled itself in twenty years in France, and the probability is, owing to the increase of railroads, that it will increase more rapidly than ever for many years yet to come.

Fall of Cracow—Treaty of Vienna.

In 1815 the Congress of the European Powers met at Vienna to settle the terms of general peace, and establish stipulations which should be the international law of Europe.

These stipulations have been observed until the annihilation of Cracow as a free city, and territory, and its annexation to Austria, has disgraced them, in part, and will, eventually, render void the famous treaty, of August, 1815.

This destruction of Cracow resulted from the will of Russia and Austria, and the forced consent of Prussia. The other European powers were not consulted. Russia, indeed, has alone undermined the treaty of Vienna.

That treaty was made:

1. To settle existing difficulties.

2. To secure a permanent peace.

The Edinburgh Review for April contains a short and able examination of this treaty, and we propose, briefly to give the views it presents, as the subject is one of interest at the present time.

The Polish republic in 1772 covered 13,000 square German miles, extending from Smolensk to the province of Silesia. On the 18th of September of that year, 400,000 of these square miles were appropriated as follows:

Russia, 1,975 1,800,000 Population. Austria, 1,350 2,700,000 " Prussia, 630 416,000 "

In 1793 a convention was actually formed between Prussia and Poland, which guaranteed the latter her independence. This guarantee was to be sustained by England, Holland, and Sweden. But the French revolution turned public attention to other matters, and in June 1807, the Prussian minister conveyed the displeasure of the King towards the Poles for having formed a constitution without his knowledge. Still three years afterwards did Prussia ratify and confirm her alliance with Poland. But from this hour a second partition was resolved upon. Russia won over Prussia, and then secured her alliance by a bribe in the way of territory. Thus stand the shares of the three powers:

Russia, 1733 4,553 3,000,000 Population. Austria, 1736 2,050 1,800,000 " Prussia, 1733 1,061 1,000,000 " Austria, 1735 997 1,000,000 "

Prussia obtained, in fact, the best share; but in 1806 lost her advantage. In 1807 the Duchy of Warsaw was created, with a territory of 150,000 square miles (German) and a population of 2,200,000 taken from the Prussian portion of Poland. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna, Western Galicia, from the Austrian share, was added. This gave this little State 2,800 square miles, and made its population 3,780,000.

This was the condition of Eastern Europe on the morning of a storm which had lasted for a quarter of a century.

In 1813, Napoleon lost ground. In February, of that year, Russia had signed a treaty, at Kalisz, with Prussia, which guaranteed the reconstruction of the Prussian monarchy, the restoration of her provinces, &c. Austria joined the allied powers, and this alliance has been unshaken from the 27th June 1813, to the commencement of the present year. On the 9th September 1813, three distinct treaties were formed between Russia and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Austria, which treated all looked to the distribution of Polish territory.

The Congress of Vienna met. Russia then opened her policy. It alarmed the courts of Germany, France, and England; but it was evident that nothing could move that Power, but force, and that was resolved upon the entire dismemberment of Poland. Russia consequently carried the day. But the treaty of May 3, 1815, established the independence of Cracow, and the Northern courts, Russia, Prussia, and Austria guaranteed it.

That independence these same powers appear in 1846, and the annulment makes void the

The Lamentation.

The Richmond (Va.) Register says:

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Switzerland.

We stated some time since, that we did not exactly understand the condition of affairs in this country. We have advanced since to inform ourselves, and proceed to give the result of our inquiries.

Switzerland is formed into twenty-two cantons. Each canton has one vote, or delegate, in the Diet; and this Diet is the Government of the country.

The inequality of representation is very great. Berne has a population of 450,000; Zurich, 250,000; Uri, 15,000. Yet they have all equal power in the Diet!

Each canton is a sovereignty, and three of them, Basle, Appenzel, Unterwalden, are divided into two half cantons each, which are also independent. The two halves of Basle, town and country, and of Appenzel, Inner Rhoden, and Auser Rhoden, differ from each other vitally. These cantons—having only one vote—neutralize each other in the Diet.

Switzerland contains 2,400,000 people; of these 900,000 are Catholics, the rest Protestants. The members of the Diet are representatives of their cantons; they are not independent, but obey instructions. They are given some times discretionary power; but not often. The representative votes as deputy; he speaks as counsel, for his canton.

The Diet, or Federal Council, is for general purposes; each canton elects to it, one or more delegates. The Diet has no right to interfere with them. There can be no action in the Government except that action be unanimous. And from this cause springs all the political troubles of Switzerland.

On the 20th August last a majority, including twelve cantons, and two half cantons, declared that the separate league of seven cantons, called the Sonderbund was a violation of the Federal pact, and directed its dissolution. These cantons—Lucerne, Fribourg, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Valais—refused to obey the order of the Diet.

As yet no steps have been taken to enforce the order. Austria undertook to supply the Sonderbund with ammunition and arms; but they were detained at Tessin, and have been requested by order of the Diet. In addition, the Diet has warned the seven cantons to cease making military preparations, has expelled certain officers, &c. &c. Still the Sonderbund continues to arm.

In this state of affairs, Foreign Powers have attempted to interfere; but with no good result. The Swiss are jealous. They distrust all the Powers around them. They will not submit to interference. Will there be civil war? The prospect is threatening. But we think the present troubles of Switzerland will lend to consultation and a revision of their Federal Pact, and the establishment of a Government, having unity of design, and the central power to give force and influence to Swiss Nationality. We hope, at least, that this will be the end of all their present troubles.

Which to Sit?

The ultra perpetual papers of the South, though democratic "demot," as one of them says, the democracy of the Free State. A leader before us, in an able Southern Journal, declares its alienation. "The Southern democracy," it says "have little real sympathy and few points in common with the Northern democracy." And in response to this, other papers of the same ilk exclaim heartily—"Stick to that doctrine, and the South is safe."

The Charleston (S. C.) News talks after this fashion:

"The Southern Democracy have little real sympathy, and few points in common, with Northern Democracy. There may be motives of party expediency, but not of permanent connection between them. The Democracy of the North have frequently blended themselves with anti-slavery tenets and the dogma of ultra reformers, but Southern Democracy have never sanctioned or upheld. The position of the latter forbids this. Their scheme of Southern domestic policy, the whole frame-work of its social organization, places them in social opposition to, however at times in political association with, Northern Democracy. Besides general causes of alienation, the whole tendency of Northern Democracy is subversive of the foundations of the South, which repose the security of the South. The institutions which are most cherished at the South bend before the popular or Democratic impulses at the North. The judicial tenure of office is more open to change than at the South. It is there that the propagators of the ultra reform, and are recruited from the ranks of Northern Democracy. It is there Anti-Republicans, Socialists, Communists, and the entire tribe of ultra reformers, in Church and State, congregate and find assistance. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democrats not only respect the rights of property, and the institutions by which they are guarded, among themselves, but are willing to follow the lessons of the Constitution, in respecting those rights among those with whom they are, under that Constitution, politically associated. Thus, then, is a broad ineffaceable line drawn, from circumstance, between the Democracy of the South and the Democracy of the North."

So then, "party expediency" is all that some times binds the North and the South together! But we do down these delugals to let our democratic friends in the mid-South States know how far their brethren in the South go. They will reflect upon the subject. They will see and say whether there is "an ineffaceable line" drawn between the democracy of the South and the North.

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